



**Heritage-Crystal Clean**  
**WASTESTREAM SURVEY FORM**  
email: cc\_waste\_approvals

CCMS #	
SA #	

HCC Location:

HCC Representative: Reddington

**1. GENERATOR INFORMATION:**

**Generator:** US EPA Region III - WV Chemical Leak Site  
**Address:** 4994 Elk River Road South  
**City, State, Zip:** Elkview, WV 25071  
**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Contact Name:** Dennis Matlock  
**E-Mail Address:** matlock.dennis@epa.gov  
**USEPA ID #** \_\_\_\_\_

**2. PACKAGE:**

**Container Type:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Container Size:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Loosepack:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Size of Inner Containers:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Volume:** ☐ One time pickup  
# drums per shipment varies  
# shipments per year \_\_\_\_\_

**3. GENERATOR STATUS:**

**4. SIC / NAICS CODE:** \_\_\_\_\_ If 3312, do you perform Coke Oven Byproduct Recovery Operations?  
If 28 \_\_, 2911, 3312, or 4953, what is the Total Annual Benzene (TAB) in megagrams/year?

**5. Common Name:** Non-hazardous IDW waste

**6. Detailed Description of the Generating Process (required):**

Sampling of a chemical product tank

**7. DOT Description:**

Non RCRA/DOT Regulated Solid (PPE, Sorbent, Debris)

**8. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION:** Use specific chemical names, list all constituents present in wastestream.

List all UHCs and F001-F005/F039 constituents. Total composition must equal or exceed 100%

Constituents	Range	Units	UHC
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	50-75	2	Generator grants HCC permission to assign UHC/COC for the LDR where appropriate based on analysis, MSDS, and other supporting information?
Sampling Equipment (Sludge Judge)	10-20	2	
Sorbent Pads	10-20	2	
Debris (Plastic and Cardboard)	10-20	2	
Tank Mixture (MSDS's attached)	0-1	2	
		1	
		1	
		1	
		1	
		1	
		1	

**9. IDENTIFY WASTE CODES:**

☐ Check if CESQG chooses not to use waste codes on shipping papers.

US EPA Waste Codes (all that apply): None

State Waste Codes:

**10. This waste is non-hazardous based on** ☐ Lab Data ☒ MSDS ☒ Generator Knowledge **Include copy and check all that apply.**

<b>11. Color:</b> varies	<b>Appearance:</b> varies	<b>Odor:</b> moderate to strong
<b>% Solids:</b> >99%	<b>% Liquids:</b> <1%	

**12. Physical Properties at 70 degrees F:**


SOLID LIQUID SLUDGE POWDER GAS

If solid, are there free liquids?  
If no, will waste dump from the Drum?  
Is the wastestream pumpable?  
Does the wastestream contain debris?

**13. Chemical Properties:**

pH or pH Range: \_\_\_\_\_

Flash Point (°F): <73 73-140 141-200 >200  
Boiling Point (°F): <100 >100  
Fuel Value (BTU/lb): <2000 2000-5000 5000-10,000 >10,000

14. Check ("X") all that apply. Marking any of these may require additional documentation or follow-up information.		
"X"		<b>16. Certification (sign and date certification)</b>  1. This constitutes a "Wastestream Survey" for purposes of services rendered hereunder. HCC will create and upon request, deliver to Customer a document called an "Approval for Waste Services" based on (i) the information contained in this Wastestream Survey, and (ii) where applicable, the results of the analysis performed on the sample that was submitted with such Survey. A separate Approval for Waste Services is generated for each Wastestream Survey submitted by Customer. The identification number (Wastestream #) assigned to the Wastestream Survey is set forth in the Approval for Waste Services. Customer further acknowledges and agrees that HCC bases its testing, evaluation, collection, handling and processing procedures on the description of Waste Materials contained in the Wastestream Survey and/or Approval for Waste Services ("Waste Materials") relating to Waste Materials.  2. Customer will tender and HCC will collect the Waste Materials at Customer's facility. At such time, Customer will apprise HCC of the Wastestream Number(s) assigned to the Waste Materials tendered, and Customer will sign HCC's "Work Order" form which will state the Wastestream Number assigned to the Waste Materials being tendered. By signing the Work Order, Customer agrees that it represents and warrants to HCC that the Waste Materials tendered under that Work Order: (i) are accurately and completely described in the Wastestream Survey or the delivered Approval for Waste Services bearing the Wastestream Number ascribed to such Waste Materials and shown on the Work Order; and (ii) were produced in the same process that produced the Waste Materials described in said Wastestream Survey or Approval for Waste Services. Waste Materials that do not conform to the description thereof in said HCC documentation will be handled in the manner set forth in Section 3 below.  3. Subject to the remaining provisions of this Section 3, at the time HCC takes possession of and removes the Waste Materials from the Customer's facility, title, risk of loss and all other incidents of ownership to the Waste Materials shall be transferred from Customer and vested in HCC. Any marketable or usable material HCC may recover from the Waste Materials shall be the sole property of HCC. HCC shall have the right, but not the obligation, to inspect, sample, analyze and/or test any Waste Materials before accepting such Waste Materials. Failure or refusal of Customer to provide HCC with access to such Waste Materials prior to HCC's acceptance thereof shall be deemed a nonconforming tender of those Waste Materials. HCC's exercise of, or failure to exercise, said right to inspect and sample shall not operate to relieve Customer of its responsibility or liability under this Agreement. Waste Materials shall be considered nonconforming for purposes of this Agreement if they do not conform to the description contained in this Wastestream Survey or the delivered Approval for Waste Services which bears the Wastestream Number shown on the Work Order that was signed by the Customer when the Waste Materials were tendered to HCC. In the event that any or all Waste Materials are discovered to be nonconforming, HCC may refuse to accept, or revoke its prior acceptance of the Waste Materials. A justified revocation of acceptance shall operate to revert title, risk of loss and all other incidents of ownership in or to such Waste Materials in Customer at the time revocation and reasons therefore are communicated orally or in writing to Customer. Waste Materials for which HCC has revoked its acceptance shall be properly stored and prepared for lawful transportation by HCC. Such Waste Materials will be returned to Customer within a reasonable time; unless within such time the parties agree to some alternative manner of handling and/or lawful disposition, and HCC confirms such agreement in writing to Customer. Payment shall be made in accordance with such agreement. Customer shall further pay HCC its reasonable expenses and charges for analyzing, handling, loading, preparing, transporting and storing nonconforming Waste Materials returned to Customer under this section. HCC's acceptance of any load or portion of a load of nonconforming Waste Materials shall not be deemed a waiver of HCC's right to reject any other loads of nonconforming Waste Materials.  4. Customer represents and warrants that: (a) all Waste Materials to be transferred to HCC hereunder will conform to the description of such Waste Materials contained in the Wastestream Survey or Approval for Waste Services which bears the Wastestream Number associated with that particular stream of Waste Materials; (b) said description of the Waste Materials is true and complete and fairly advises HCC of the hazards and risks known by the Customer to be incident to the collection, recycling, treatment and/or disposal of the Waste Materials; (c) containers tendered by it with the Waste Materials shall be clean, fit and proper for the purpose for which they are intended, and shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations and orders; (d) it holds clear title to all Waste Materials to be transferred hereunder, and it is under no legal restraint or order which would prohibit transfer of possession or title to such Waste Materials to HCC.  5. Customer grants HCC, its agents and employees reasonable access to Customer's premises while providing service.  6. HCC has the right to utilize various disposal site options for the Waste Materials described in the attached Waste Stream Survey or Approval for Waste Services which bears the Wastestream Number associated with that particular stream of Waste Materials, provided any such site has the appropriate permits for and will accept the Waste Materials. However, under RCRA and CERCLA laws and regulations, the generator of the Waste Materials has the ultimate legal liability for the evaluation and selection of the proper disposal site. HCC also has the right to provide transportation services.  <b>I hereby certify that all information submitted herein and attached contains true, accurate and complete descriptions of the Waste Materials. Any sample submitted for analysis is representative of the Waste Materials being offered for approval. All relevant information regarding known or suspected hazards in the possession of the generator has been disclosed. I have reviewed the physical facilities, administrative practices, and operational procedures (or have directed the completion of such a review) and based on this review do willingly make this certification. I authorize HCC to obtain a sample from any waste shipment for purposes of recertification. I will notify HCC if my generator status, waste description or any other information on this form changes.</b>
Air Reactive		
Asbestos		
Autoignitable/Pyrophoric		
Biological/Etiological/Medical		
Compressed Gas		
Dioxins		
Explosive		
Herbicides		
Insecticide/Pesticide		
Lab Pack		
Metal fines/powders		
Type:		
Oxidizer		
Pathogen/Infectious/Sanitary		
Polymerizable		
Radioactive		
Shock Sensitive		
Spontaneously Combustible		
Water Reactive		
<b>Check if None Apply</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>15.</b> Does the waste meet the definition of <u>used oil?</u> (per 40 CFR 279) If yes, Used oil mixed with hazardous waste? Total Halogens (TX) concentration? <input type="checkbox"/> <1000 PPM <input type="checkbox"/> > 1000 PPM		
<b>16.</b> Does the waste contain any PCBs? (per 40 CFR 761) If yes, PCB Concentration? <input type="checkbox"/> <50 PPM <input type="checkbox"/> >50 PPM Greater than 50 PPM source?		
<b>17.</b> Does this material require any special handling? If yes, explain:		
<b>18.</b> Subject to Subpart CC (per 40 CFR 265.1080-1091) (waste is RCRA regulated with >500 ppm volatile organics)		
<b>19.</b> Do any exclusions/exemptions apply? If yes, note the exclusions/exemptions: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> universal waste  <input type="checkbox"/> scrap metal  <input type="checkbox"/> commercial chemical fuel  <input type="checkbox"/> other           </div>		
<b>20.</b> Generated from electroplating process? <input type="checkbox"/> check if cyanides are used in process		
<b>21.</b> Additional Comments:    Mail completed manifest to: OSC Dennis Matlock, US EPA Region III <b>1060 Chapline Street, Wheeling, WV 26003-2995</b>		
<b>22. Check or List Attachments:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Lab data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MSDS <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list)		

<b>PRINTED NAME</b>	
<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
<b>COMPANY NAME</b>	

## GENERATOR STATUS DETERMINATION

	<b>WEIGHT GENERATED</b> How much Hazwaste do I generate in any 1 calendar month?	<b>TIME STORED</b> How long has this HazWaste been stored onsite	<b>WEIGHT STORED</b> How much HazWaste is currently stored onsite?	<b>"ACUTE" HAZ WASTE</b> Do I generate <u>any</u> acutely HazWaste? If so, how much?	
<b>CESQG</b>	<u>Less</u> than 100kg (220 pounds) of haz waste <b>GENERATED*</b> in any one calendar month	no limit	less than 1000 kg (2,200 lbs.)	generate and/or stored less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) in any calendar month	If <u>any</u> of these parameters are exceeded, the generator becomes an SQG
<b>SQG</b>	100kg to 1000kg (220 lbs. to 2200 lbs.) of haz waste <b>GENERATED*</b> in any one calendar month	180 days (some distance exclusions will allow 270 days)	less than 6000 kg (13,200 lbs.)	generate and/or stored less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) in any calendar month	If <u>any</u> of these parameters are exceeded, the generator becomes an LQG
<b>LQG</b>	<u>MORE</u> than 1000kg (2200 lbs.) of haz waste <b>GENERATED</b> per any 1 calendar month	90 days	no limit	Yes, over 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) per any 1 calendar month	
<p>* How much waste is shipped is not relevant to generator status determination. Generator status is based solely upon the rate at which the waste was generated.</p> <p>Generator status can change from month to month depending upon State regulations.</p>					

Regulated constituent common name	CAS <sup>1</sup> number	Wastewater standard	Nonwastewater standard
		Concentration <sup>2</sup> i n mg/l	Concentration <sup>3</sup> in mg/kg unless noted as “mg/l TCLP”
<b>Organic Constituents</b>			
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	0.059	3.4
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	0.059	3.4
Acetone	67-64-1	0.28	160
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	5.6	38
Acetophenone	96-86-2	0.01	9.7
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	0.059	140
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.29	NA
Acrylamide	79-06-1	19	23
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	0.24	84
Aldicarb sulfone <sup>6</sup>	1646-88-4	0.056	0.28
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.021	0.066
4-Aminobiphenyl	92-67-1	0.13	NA
Aniline	62-53-3	0.81	14
o-Anisidine (2-methoxyaniline)	90-04-0	0.01	0.66
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.059	3.4
Aramite	140-57-8	0.36	NA
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.00014	0.066
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.00014	0.066
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.023	0.066
gamma-BHC	58-89-9	0.0017	0.066
Barban <sup>6</sup>	101-27-9	0.056	1.4
Bendiocarb <sup>6</sup>	22781-23-3	0.056	1.4
Benomyl <sup>6</sup>	17804-35-2	0.056	1.4
Benzene	71-43-2	0.14	10
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.059	3.4
Benzal chloride	98-87-3	0.055	6
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(k)fluoranthene)	205-99-2	0.11	6.8
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (difficult to distinguish from benzo(b)fluoranthene)	207-08-9	0.11	6.8
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0055	1.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.061	3.4
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	0.35	15
Bromomethane/Methyl bromide	74-83-9	0.11	15
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101-55-3	0.055	15
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	5.6	2.6
Butylate <sup>6</sup>	2008-41-5	0.042	1.4
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	0.017	28
2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol/Dinoseb	88-85-7	0.066	2.5
Carbaryl <sup>6</sup>	63-25-2	0.006	0.14
Carbenzadim <sup>6</sup>	10605-21-7	0.056	1.4
Carbofuran <sup>6</sup>	1563-66-2	0.006	0.14

Carbofuran phenol <sup>6</sup>	1563-38-8	0.056	1.4
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	3.8	4.8 mg/l TCLP
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.057	6
Carbosulfan <sup>6</sup>	55285-14-8	0.028	1.4
Chlordane (alpha and gamma isomers)	57-74-9	0.0033	0.26
p-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.46	16
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.057	6
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	0.1	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	126-99-8	0.057	0.28
Chlorodibromomethane	124-48-1	0.057	15
Chloroethane	75-00-3	0.27	6
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	0.036	7.2
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	0.033	6
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.046	6
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638-32-9	0.055	7.2
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59-50-7	0.018	14
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	110-75-8	0.062	NA
Chloromethane/Methyl chloride	74-87-3	0.19	30
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	0.055	5.6
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	0.044	5.7
3-Chloropropylene	107-05-1	0.036	30
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.059	3.4
p-Cresidine	120-71-8	0.01	0.66
o-Cresol	95-48-7	0.11	5.6
m-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from p-cresol)	108-39-4	0.77	5.6
p-Cresol (difficult to distinguish from m-cresol)	106-44-5	0.77	5.6
m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate <sup>6</sup>	64-00-6	0.056	1.4
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	0.36	0.75 mg/l TCLP
o,p'-DDD	53-19-0	0.023	0.087
p,p'-DDD	72-54-8	0.023	0.087
o,p'-DDE	3424-82-6	0.031	0.087
p,p'-DDE	72-55-9	0.031	0.087
o,p'-DDT	789-02-6	0.0039	0.087
p,p'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0039	0.087
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.055	8.2
Dibenz(a,e)pyrene	192-65-4	0.061	NA
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	0.11	15
1,2-Dibromoethane/Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	0.028	15
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	0.11	15
m-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	0.036	6
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.088	6
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	0.09	6
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	0.23	7.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	0.059	6
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.21	6
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.025	6
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-60-5	0.054	30
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	0.044	14

2,6-Dichlorophenol	87-65-0	0.044	14
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4-D	94-75-7	0.72	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	0.85	18
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-01-5	0.036	18
trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene	10061-02-6	0.036	18
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.017	0.13
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	0.2	28
p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	0.13	NA
2,4-Dimethylaniline (2,4-xylydine)	95-68-1	0.01	0.66
2,4-Dimethyl phenol	105-67-9	0.036	14
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	0.047	28
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	0.057	28
1,4-Dinitrobenzene	100-25-4	0.32	2.3
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	0.28	160
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	0.12	160
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.32	140
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	0.55	28
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	0.017	28
Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621-64-7	0.4	14
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	12	170
Diphenylamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylnitrosamine)	122-39-4	0.92	13
Diphenylnitrosamine (difficult to distinguish from diphenylamine)	86-30-6	0.92	13
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7	0.087	NA
Disulfoton	298-04-4	0.017	6.2
Dithiocarbamates (total) <sup>6</sup>	NA	0.028	28
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	0.023	0.066
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	0.029	0.13
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	0.029	0.13
Endrin	72-20-8	0.0028	0.13
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	0.025	0.13
EPTC <sup>6</sup>	759-94-4	0.042	1.4
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	0.34	33
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	0.057	10
Ethyl cyanide/Propanenitrile	107-12-0	0.24	360
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	0.12	160
Ethyl methacrylate	97-63-2	0.14	160
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	0.12	NA
Famphur	52-85-7	0.017	15
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.068	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.059	3.4
Formetanate hydrochloride <sup>6</sup>	23422-53-9	0.056	1.4
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.0012	0.066
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-46-9	0.00004	0.0025
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofluran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.00004	0.0025
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofluran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.00004	0.0025

Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	0.016	0.066
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.055	10
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.055	5.6
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	0.057	2.4
HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.00006	0.001
HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.00006	0.001
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	0.055	30
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d) pyrene	193-39-5	0.0055	3.4
Iodomethane	74-88-4	0.19	65
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	5.6	170
Isodrin	465-73-6	0.021	0.066
Isosafrole	120-58-1	0.081	2.6
Kepone	143-50-0	0.0011	0.13
Methacrylonitrile	126-98-7	0.24	84
Methanol	67-56-1	5.6	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Methapyrilene	91-80-5	0.081	1.5
Methiocarb <sup>6</sup>	2032-65-7	0.056	1.4
Methomyl <sup>6</sup>	16752-77-5	0.028	0.14
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	0.25	0.18
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	0.0055	15
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	0.5	30
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.089	30
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.28	36
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	0.14	33
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	0.14	160
Methyl methanesulfonate	66-27-3	0.018	NA
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.014	4.6
Metolcarb <sup>6</sup>	1129-41-5	0.056	1.4
Mexacarbate <sup>6</sup>	315-18-4	0.056	1.4
Molinate <sup>6</sup>	2212-67-1	0.042	1.4
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.059	5.6
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	0.52	NA
o-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	0.27	14
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	0.028	28
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.068	14
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99-55-8	0.32	28
o-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	0.028	13
p-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	0.12	29
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	0.4	28
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	0.4	2.3
N-Nitroso-di-n-butylamine	924-16-3	0.4	17
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	0.4	2.3
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	0.4	2.3
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	0.013	35
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	0.013	35
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.00006	0.005
1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.00006	0.005

Oxamyl <sup>6</sup>	23135-22-0	0.056	0.28
Parathion	56-38-2	0.014	4.6
Total PCBs (sum of all PCB isomers, or all Aroclors) <sup>8</sup>	1336-36-3	0.1	10
Pebulate <sup>6</sup>	1114-71-2	0.042	1.4
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	0.055	10
PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.00006	0.001
PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.00004	0.001
Pentachloroethane	76-01-7	0.055	6
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82-68-8	0.055	4.8
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.089	7.4
Phenacetin	62-44-2	0.081	16
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.059	5.6
Phenol	108-95-2	0.039	6.2
1,3-Phenylenediamine	108-45-2	0.01	0.66
Phorate	298-02-2	0.021	4.6
Phthalic acid	100-21-0	0.055	28
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	0.055	28
Physostigmine <sup>6</sup>	57-47-6	0.056	1.4
Physostigmine salicylate <sup>6</sup>	57-64-7	0.056	1.4
Promecarb <sup>6</sup>	2631-37-0	0.056	1.4
Pronamide	23950-58-5	0.093	1.5
Propham <sup>6</sup>	122-42-9	0.056	1.4
Propoxur <sup>6</sup>	114-26-1	0.056	1.4
Prosulfocarb <sup>6</sup>	52888-80-9	0.042	1.4
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.067	8.2
Pyridine	110-86-1	0.014	16
Safrole	94-59-7	0.081	22
Silvex/2,4,5-TP	93-72-1	0.72	7.9
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	0.055	14
TCDDs (All Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins)	NA	0.00006	0.001
TCDFs (All Tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	NA	0.00006	0.001
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	0.057	6
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	0.057	6
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.056	6
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58-90-2	0.03	7.4
Thiodicarb <sup>6</sup>	59669-26-0	0.019	1.4
Thiophanate-methyl <sup>6</sup>	23564-05-8	0.056	1.4
Toluene	108-88-3	0.08	10
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.0095	2.6
Triallate <sup>6</sup>	2303-17-5	0.042	1.4
Tribromomethane/Bromoform	75-25-2	0.63	15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.055	19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.054	6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	0.054	6
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.054	6
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	0.02	30



2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	0.18	7.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	0.035	7.4
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid/2,4,5-T	93-76-5	0.72	7.9
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	0.85	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	0.057	30
Triethylamine <sup>6</sup>	121-44-8	0.081	1.5
tris-(2,3-Dibromopropyl) phosphate	126-72-7	0.11	0.1
Vernolate <sup>6</sup>	1929-77-7	0.042	1.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.27	6
Xylenes-mixed isomers (sum of o-, m-, and p-xylene concentrations)	1330-20-7	0.32	30
<i>Inorganic Constituents</i>			
Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
Barium	7440-39-3	1.2	21 mg/l TCLP
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.82	1.22 mg/l TCLP
Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	2.77	0.60 mg/l TCLP
Cyanides (Total) <sup>4</sup>	57-12-5	1.2	590
Cyanides (Amenable) <sup>4</sup>	57-12-5	0.86	30
Fluoride <sup>5</sup>	16984-48-8	35	NA
Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
Mercury—Nonwastewater from Retort	7439-97-6	NA	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Mercury—All Others	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
Nickel	7440-02-0	3.98	11 mg/l TCLP
Selenium <sup>7</sup>	7782-49-2	0.82	5.7 mg/l TCLP
Silver	7440-22-4	0.43	0.14 mg/l TCLP
Sulfide <sup>5</sup>	18496-25-8	14	NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/l TCLP
Vanadium <sup>5</sup>	7440-62-2	4.3	1.6 mg/l TCLP
Zinc <sup>5</sup>	7440-66-6	2.61	4.3 mg/l TCLP

# Common US EPA Waste Codes and Description

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF "CHARACTERISTIC" WASTE CODES (D-CODES) AND LISTED (F-CODES) WASTE CODES.

ADDITIONAL CODES EXIST AND MAY APPLY. BE SURE TO FULLY COMPLETE THE PROFILE FORM SO THAT THE WASTE APPROVAL DEPARTMENT CAN DETERMINE IF MORE CODES APPLY

Code	Contaminant	Regulatory Level
D001	IGNITABILITY ---->	<p>** A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:</p> <p>(1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 140 F, as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester or equivalent.</p> <p>(2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.</p> <p>(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300.</p> <p>(4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151.</p>
D002	CORROSIVITY --->	<p>** A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:</p> <p>(1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5</p> <p>(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm per year at a temperature of 130 F.</p>
D003	REACTIVITY --->	<p>** A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:</p> <p>(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.</p> <p>(2) It reacts violently with water.</p> <p>(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.</p> <p>(4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.</p> <p>(5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment. <i>Amendable or reactive cyanide levels at or above 250 ppm. OR Amendable or reactive sulfide levels at or above 500 ppm.</i></p> <p>(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or heated under confinement.</p> <p>(7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.</p>

		(8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51 or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.
D004 - D043	TOXICITY --->	** A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste" EPA Publication SW-846. If the extract from this method contains any of the contaminants listed in the below table at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective regulatory level.
Code	Contaminant	Regulatory Level
D004	ARSENIC	5.0 ppm
D005	BARIUM	100.0 ppm
D006	CADMIUM	1.0 ppm
D007	CHROMIUM	5.0 ppm
D008	LEAD	5.0 ppm
D009	MERCURY	0.2 ppm
D010	SELENIUM	1.0 ppm
D011	SILVER	5.0 ppm
D012	ENDRIN	0.02 ppm
D013	LINDANE	0.4 ppm
D014	METHOXYCHLOR	10.0 ppm
D015	TOXAPHENE	0.5 ppm
D016	2,4-D	10.0 ppm
D017	2,4,5-TP ( <i>SILVEX</i> )	1.0 ppm
D018	BENZENE	0.5 ppm
D019	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.5 ppm
D020	CHLORDANE	0.03 ppm
D021	CHLOROBENZENE	100.0 ppm
D022	CHLOROFORM	6.0 ppm
D023	o-CRESOL	200.0 ppm
D024	m-CRESOL	200.0 ppm
D025	p-CRESOL	200.0 ppm
D026	CRESOL	200.0 ppm
D027	1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE	7.5 ppm
D028	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	0.5 ppm
D029	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.7 ppm
D030	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	0.13 ppm
D031	HEPTACHLOR ( <i>and its epoxide</i> )	0.008 ppm
D032	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.13 ppm

D033	HEXACHLORBUTADIENE	0.5 ppm
D034	HEXACHLOROETHANE	3.0 ppm
D035	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	200.0 ppm
D036	NITROBENZENE	2.0 ppm
D037	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	100.0 ppm
D038	PYRIDINE	5.0 ppm
D039	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.7 ppm
D040	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	0.5 ppm
D041	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	400.0 ppm
D042	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	2.0 ppm
D043	VINYL CHLORIDE	0.2 ppm

*NOTE: mg/L = ppm (parts per million)*

## EPA 'F' Listed Hazardous Wastes

<b>F001</b>	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing:
	<p>----- Tetrachloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, Methylene chloride, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, and Chlorinated Fluorocarbons</p> <p><b>** all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004 and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.</b></p>
<b>F002</b>	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing:
	<p>---- Tetrachloroethylene, Methylene Chloride, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane, Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, Trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-Trichloroethane;</p> <p><b>** all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.</b></p>
<b>F003</b>	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing:
	<p>---- Xylene, Acetone, Ethyl Acetate, Ethyl Benzene, Ethyl Ether, Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, n-butyl Alcohol, Cyclohexanone, and Methanol</p> <p><b>** all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.</b></p>
<b>F004</b>	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing:
	<p>---- Cresols and Cresylic Acid, and Nitrobenzene</p>

	** all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
<b>F005</b>	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing:
	---- Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane
	** all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.
<b>F006</b>	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) Sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.
<b>F007</b>	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.
<b>F008</b>	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
<b>F009</b>	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
<b>F010</b>	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
<b>F011</b>	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.
<b>F012</b>	Quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.
<b>F019</b>	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process.
<b>F020</b>	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.).
<b>F021</b>	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediate used to produce its derivatives.
<b>F022</b>	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.
<b>F023</b>	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.).
<b>F024</b>	Process wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes, from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution. (This listing does not include wastewaters, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in °261.31 or °261.32.).

<b>F025</b>	Condensed light ends, spent filters and filter aids, and spent desiccant wastes from the production of certain chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, by free radical catalyzed processes. These chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons are those having carbon chain lengths ranging from one to and including five, with varying amounts and positions of chlorine substitution.
<b>F026</b>	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.
<b>F027</b>	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols, (This listing does not include formulations containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.).
<b>F028</b>	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027.
<b>F032</b>	Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes generated at plants that currently use or have previously used chlorophenolic formulations (except potentially cross-contaminated wastes that have had the F032 waste code deleted in accordance with § 261.35 of this chapter and where the generator does not resume or initiate use of chlorophenolic formulations). This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. (NOTE: The listing of wastewaters that have not come into contact with process contaminants is stayed administratively. The listing for plants have previously used chlorophenolic formulation is administratively stayed whenever these waste are covered by the F034 or F035 listings. These stays will remain in effect until further administrative action is taken.).
<b>F034</b>	Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving process generated at plants that use creosote formulations. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. (Note: The listing of wastewaters that have not come into contact with process contaminants is stayed administratively. The stay will remain in effect until further administrative action is taken.).
<b>F035</b>	Wastewaters, process residuals, preservative drippage, and spent formulations from wood preserving process generated at plants that use inorganic preservatives containing arsenic or chromium. This listing does not include K001 bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewater from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol. (Note: The listing of wastewaters that have not come into contact with process contaminants is stayed administratively. The stay will remain in effect until further administrative action is taken.).
<b>F037</b>	Petroleum refinery primary oil/water/solids separation sludge-Any sludge generated from the gravitational separation of oil/water/solids during the storage or treatment of process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such sludges include, but are not limited to, those generated in: oil/water/solids separators; tanks and impoundments; ditches and other conveyances; sumps; and stormwater units receiving dry weather flow. Sludge generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges generated in aggressive biological treatment units as defined in § 261.31 (b) (2) (including sludges generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.

<b>F038</b>	<p>Petroleum refinery secondary (emulsified) oil/water/solids separation sludge-Any sludge and/or float generated from the physical and/or chemical separation of oil/water/solids in process wastewaters and oily cooling wastewaters from petroleum refineries. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, all sludges and floats generated in: induced air flotation (IAF) units, tanks and impoundments, and all sludges generated in DAF units. Sludges generated in stormwater units that do not receive dry weather flow, sludges generated from non-contact once-through cooling waters segregated for treatment from other process or oily cooling waters, sludges and floats generated in aggressive biological treatment unit as defined in § 261.31 (b) (2) (including sludges and floats generated in one or more additional units after wastewaters have been treated in aggressive biological treatment units) and F037, K048, and K051 wastes are not included in this listing.</p>
<b>F039</b>	<p>Leachate resulting from the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes classified by more than one waste code under subpart D, or from a mixture of wastes classified under subparts C and D of this part. (Leachate resulting from the management of one or more of the following EPA Hazardous Wastes and no other hazardous wastes retains its hazardous waste code(s): F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and/or F028.).</p>







































































































































































## State WasteCode Requirements

[CA](#)    [NH](#)  
[CT](#)    [NY](#)  
[MA](#)    [RI](#)  
[ME](#)    [TX](#)  
[MI](#)    [VT](#)  
[MO](#)  
[NJ](#)

### Massachusetts

**Codes** **MA01** All Used Oil/Oily Water  
**MA99** Non Hazardous Waste on a Manifest

### Vermont

**Codes** **VT01** PCB > 50 ppm  
**VT02** Waste greater thn 5% by weight of petroleum distillates  
**VT03** Water based metal-removal fluid waste  
**VT06** Pesticidal waste  
**VT08** Antifreeze/Coolant solution not for recycling  
**VT20** Non -aqueous waste when mixed have pH <2 or >12.5  
**VT99** Non- Hazardous waste that is shipped on a Hazardous manifest

### Michigan

**Codes**  
**007L** MIXED SOLVENTS (SOLVENT SOLUTIONS)  
**014L** PHARMACEUTICAL  
**017L** AUTOMOTIVE OIL  
**019L** COOLANTS AND WATER SOLUBLE OILS  
**021L** OTHER OIL  
**022L** BRINE  
**026L** POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS  
**029L** OTHER WASTE  
**030L** ANITFREEZE  
**031L** STORM SEWER CLEANOUTS  
**032L** SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUTS  
**033L** X-RAY/PHOTO SOLUTIONS  
**034L** WATER BASED CLEANING SOLUTIONS  
**035L** CAR WASH SLUDGES  
**036L** GREASE TRAP WASTES

### California

**Codes**  
**Inorganic**  
 121 Alkaline solution (pH > 12.5) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)  
 122 Alkaline solution without metals pH > 12.5  
 123 Unspecified alkaline solution

131	Aqueous solution (2 < pH < 12.5) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
132	Aqueous solution with metals ( < restricted levels and see 121)
133	Aqueous solution with total organic residues 10 percent or more
134	Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent
135	Unspecified aqueous solution
141	Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
151	Asbestos-containing waste
161	FCC waste
162	Other spent catalyst
171	Metal sludge (see 121)
172	Metal dust (see 121) and machining waste
181	Other inorganic solid waste

#### **Organics**

211	Halogenated solvents (Chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)
212	Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
213	Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
214	Unspecified solvent mixture
221	Waste oil and mixed oil
222	Oil / water separation sludge
223	Unspecified oil-containing waste
231	Pesticide rinse water
232	Pesticide and other waste associated with pesticide production
241	Tank bottom waste
251	Still bottom with halogenated organics
252	Other still bottom waste
261	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs
271	Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)
272	Polymeric resin waste
281	Adhesives
291	Latex waste
311	Pharmaceutical waste
321	Sewage sludge
322	Biological waste other than sewage sludge
331	Off-specification, aged or surplus organics
341	Organic liquids (non-solvents) with halogens
342	Organic liquids with metals (see 121)
343	Unspecified organic liquid mixture
351	Organic solids with halogens
352	Other organic solids

#### **Sludges**

411	Alum and gypsum sludge
421	Lime sludge
431	Phosphate sludge
441	Sulfur sludge
451	Degreasing sludge
461	Paint sludge
471	Paper sludge / pulp
481	Tetraethyl lead sludge
491	Unspecified sludge waste

#### **Miscellaneous**

511	Empty pesticide containers 30 gallons or more
512	Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
513	Empty containers less than 30 gallons
521	Drilling mud
531	Chemical toilet waste
541	Photochemicals / photoprocessing waste
551	Laboratory waste chemicals
561	Detergent and soap
571	Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash
581	Gas scrubber waste
591	Baghouse waste
611	Contaminated soil from site clean-ups
612	Household wastes
613	Auto shredder waste

#### **California Restricted Wastes**

711	Liquids with cyanides $\geq 1000$ Mg/L
721	Liquids with arsenic $\geq 500$ Mg/L
722	Liquids with cadmium $\geq 100$ Mg/L
723	Liquids with chromium (VI) $\geq 500$ Mg/L
724	Liquids with lead $\geq 500$ Mg/L
725	Liquids with mercury $\geq 20$ Mg/L
726	Liquids with nickel $\geq 134$ Mg/L
727	Liquids with selenium $\geq 100$ Mg/L
728	Liquids with thallium $\geq 130$ Mg/L
731	Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls $\geq 50$ Mg/L
741	Liquids with halogenated organic compounds $\geq 1000$ Mg/L
751	Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds $\geq 1000$ Mg/Kg
791	Liquid with pH $\leq 2$
792	Liquids with pH $\leq 2$ with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium and zinc)
801	Waste potentially containing dioxins

#### **New Jersey**

<b>Codes</b>	<b>C450</b>	0,0,0-TRIEHTYL PHOSPHOROTHIOATE
	<b>C215</b>	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE
	<b>C293</b>	1,2,3,4,10,19-HEXACHLORO-1,4,4A,5,8,8A-HEXAHYDRO-1,4:5,8-ENDO, ENDO-DIMETHANONAPHTHALENE
	<b>C449</b>	1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE
	<b>C439</b>	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE
	<b>C210</b>	1,2-DIBROMOETHANE
	<b>C216</b>	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
	<b>C226</b>	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE
	<b>C234</b>	1,2-DIETHYLHYDRAZINE
	<b>C333</b>	1-NAPHTHYL-2-THIOUREA
	<b>C411</b>	2,3,7,8-TERACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
	<b>C446</b>	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID
	<b>C447</b>	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC ACID
	<b>C179</b>	2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE
	<b>C180</b>	2-CHLOROPHENOL
	<b>C324</b>	2-METHYL-2-(METHYLTHIO)
	<b>C316</b>	2-METHYLAZIRIDINE

<b>C395</b>	2-PROPYN-1-OL
<b>C251</b>	3,3-DIMETHYL-1-(METHYLTHIO)-2-BUTANONE O-(METHYLAMINO)CARBONYL OXIME
<b>C241</b>	3,4-DIHYDROXY-ALPHA-[(METHYL-AMINO)-METHYL]BENZYL ALCOHOL
<b>C115</b>	4-AMINOBIIPHENYL
<b>C348</b>	4-NITROQUINOLINE,1-OXIDE
<b>C116</b>	6-AMINO-1,1A,2,8,8A,8B-HEXAHYDRO-8-(HYDROXY-METHYL) [-8A-METHOXYL]-5-METHYLCARBAMATE AZIRINO-(2,2:3,4) PYRROLO(1,2-A)INDOLE-4,7-DIONE (ESTER)
<b>C205</b>	7H-DIBENZO[C,G]CARBAZOLE
<b>C111</b>	AFLATOXINS
<b>C497</b>	ALLYL CHLORIDE
<b>C121</b>	ANTIMONY AND COMPOUNDS, N.O.S.
<b>C122</b>	ARAMITE
<b>C123</b>	ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS, N.O.S.
<b>C129</b>	BARIUM AND COMPOUNDS, N.O.S.
<b>C500</b>	BENZENE, 2-AMINO-1-METHYL
<b>C501</b>	BENZENE, 4-AMINO-1-METHYL
<b>C134</b>	BENZENEARSONIC ACID
<b>C177</b>	CHLOROMETHANE
<b>C172</b>	CHLOROPRENE
<b>C183</b>	CHLOROTOLUENE, N.O.S.
<b>C184</b>	CHROMIUM AND COMPOUNDS, N.O.S.
<b>C186</b>	CITRUS RED NO. 2
<b>C509</b>	COAL TARS
<b>C194</b>	CYCASIN
<b>C198</b>	DDD
<b>C242</b>	DFP
<b>C202</b>	DIBENZ[A,H]ACRIDINE
<b>C203</b>	DIBENZ[A,J]ACRIDINE
<b>C211</b>	DIBROMOMETHANE
<b>C471</b>	DIEPOXYBUTANE
<b>C236</b>	DIETHYL-P-NITROPHENYL PHOSPHATE
<b>C257</b>	DINITROBENZENE, N.O.S.
<b>C510</b>	DIPHENYLAMINE
<b>C156</b>	DNBP
<b>X752</b>	DRAINED ELECTRICAL OR HYDRAULIC LIQUIDS WITH MORE THAN 50 PPM PCBS
<b>X726</b>	FOLLOWING USED & UNUSED OILS: METAL WORKING, TURBINE & DIESEL LUBRICATING, QUENCHING
<b>C285</b>	HALOMETHANE, N.O.S.
<b>C287</b>	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE (ALPHA, BETA, AND GAMMA ISOMERS)
<b>C290</b>	HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE (ALL ISOMERS)
<b>C474</b>	HEXACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXINS
<b>C475</b>	HEXACHLORODIBENZOFURANS
<b>C476</b>	HYDROXYDIMETHYLARSINE OXIDE
<b>C301</b>	IODOMETHANE
<b>C302</b>	ISOCYANIC ACID, METHYL ESTER
<b>C480</b>	METHACRYLONITRILE
<b>C314</b>	METHAPYRILENE
<b>C323</b>	METHYL METHANESULFONATE
<b>C328</b>	MUSTARD GAS
<b>C325</b>	N-METHYL-N'-NITRO-N-NITROSOGUANIDINE
<b>C362</b>	N-NITROSONORNICOTINE
<b>C365</b>	N-NITROSOSARCOSINE

<b>C342</b>	NITROGEN MUSTARD AND HYDROCHLORIDE SALT
<b>C343</b>	NITROGEN MUSTARD N-OXIDE AND HYDROCHLORIDE SALT
<b>C349</b>	NITROSAMINE, N.O.S.
<b>X725</b>	OIL SPILL CLEANUP RESIDUE
<b>X750</b>	PCB LIQUIDS CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PPM
<b>X751</b>	PCB SOLIDS CONTAINING MORE THAN 50 PPM
<b>C484</b>	PENTACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXINS
<b>C485</b>	PENTACHLORODIBENZOFURANS
<b>C374</b>	PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE
<b>C514</b>	PHENYLENEDIAMINE
<b>C102</b>	PHENYLMERCURY ACETATE
<b>C381</b>	PHENYLTHIOUREA
<b>C385</b>	PHTHALIC ACID ESTERS, N.O.S.
<b>C387</b>	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL, N.O.S.
<b>C394</b>	PROPYLTHIOURACIL
<b>X728</b>	SLUDGE GENERATED FROM THE TREATMENT OF WASTE OIL AT A PROCESSING FACILITY
<b>X754</b>	SLUDGE OR DREDGE MATERIAL CONTAINING 50 PPM OR MORE PCB
<b>C487</b>	TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXINS
<b>C488</b>	TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURANS
<b>C416</b>	TETRACHLOROMETHANE
<b>C438</b>	TIBROMOMETHANE
<b>C217</b>	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE
<b>C443</b>	TRICHLOROMETHANETHIOL
<b>C490</b>	TRICHLOROMONOFUOROMETHANE
<b>C448</b>	TRICHLOROPROPANE, N.O.S.
<b>C451</b>	TRINITROBENZENE
<b>C453</b>	TRIS(2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL)PHOSPHATE
<b>X753</b>	UNDRAINED ELECTRICAL, HYDRAULIC OR OTHER EQUIPMENT CONTAINING 50 PPM OR MORE PCB
<b>C456</b>	URETHANE
<b>X721</b>	WASTE AUTOMOTIVE CRANKCASE AND LUBRICATING OILS
<b>X723</b>	WASTE OIL & BOTTOM SLUDGE FROM GASOLINE STATIONS
<b>X722</b>	WASTE OIL & BOTTOM SLUDGE FROM RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL FUEL OIL TANK CLEAN OUTS

## Maine

<b>Codes</b>	<b>MRD002</b> UNIVERSAL WASTE: NiCd BATTERIES (WET), NiMH BATTERIES, LEAD ACID BATTERIES
	<b>MRD003</b> UNIVERSAL WASTE: LITHIUM BATTERIES
	<b>MRD006</b> UNIVERSAL WASTE: NiCd BATTERIES (WET AND DRY)
	<b>MRD007</b> UNIVERSAL WASTE: MAGNESIUM BATTERIES
	UNIVERSAL WASTE: LEAD ACID BATTERIES, ELECTRONIC DEVICES, CATHODE RAY
	<b>MRD008</b> TUBES (CRT'S)
	<b>MRD009</b> UNIVERSAL WASTE: MERCURY BATTERIES, MERCURY CONTAINING ITEMS, LAMPS
	<b>MRM002</b> POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB'S) HANDLED AS UNIVERSAL WASTE
	<b>M002</b> POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB'S)
	<b>P126</b> 4,4'BIPYRIDINIUM, 1,1'-DIMETHYL, DICHLORIDE
	<b>P124</b> ACITINOMYCIN D-.
	<b>P125</b> ANTIMONY, WHEN IN THE FORM OF PARTICLES 100 MICRONS OR LESS
	<b>P151</b> AZINOPHOS METHYL
	<b>P148</b> CARBOPHENOTHION
	<b>P133</b> CHLOROETHANOL
	<b>P143</b> CHLOROFENVINPHOS

<b>D002</b>	CORROSIVITY (AQUEOUS, PH < 3 OR > 12)
<b>P130</b>	COUMAPHOS
<b>P131</b>	CROTONIC ACID, 3-HYDROXYMETHYL ESTER, DIMETHYL PHOSPHATE, (E)
<b>P134</b>	CYCLOHEXIMIDE
<b>P155</b>	DEMETON
<b>P144</b>	DICHLORVOS
<b>P146</b>	DICROTOPHOS
<b>P132</b>	DIETHYLAMINE, 2,2'-DICHLORO-N-METHYL
<b>P153</b>	DIOXATHION
<b>P154</b>	EHION
<b>P141</b>	EPN
<b>P156</b>	FENSULFOTHION
<b>P135</b>	HYDANTOIN, 5,5-DIPHENYL
<b>P136</b>	HYDANTOIN, 5,5-DIPHENYL, MONOSODIUM SALT
<b>P137</b>	HYDROQUINONE
<b>P140</b>	LEPTOPHOS
<b>P147</b>	MONOCROTOPHOS
<b>P158</b>	MUSTARD GAS
<b>U355</b>	N'-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-N-METHOXY-N-METHYLUREA
<b>PA32</b>	NITROGEN MUSTARD
<b>P157</b>	OXYDEMOTON-ETHYL
<b>P152</b>	PHOSMET
<b>P145</b>	PHOSPHAMIDON
<b>P139</b>	PHOSPHONIC ACID, (2,2,2-TRICHLORO-1-HYDROXYETHYL), DIMETHYL ESTER
<b>P142</b>	PHOSPHORAMIDOTHIOIC ACID, ACETIMIDOYL, O,O-BIS(P-CHLOROPHENYL) ESTER
<b>P150</b>	PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID, O,O-DIETHYL ESTER, S-ESTER WITH 3-(MERCAPTOMETHYL)-1,2,3-BENZOTRIAZIN-4(3H)-ONE
<b>P149</b>	PHOSPHORODITHIOIC ACID, O,O-DIETHYL-S-(((1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL) THIO)METHYL) ESTER

## Texas

**NOTE: A Specific Wastecode is Required for EVERY Industrial Waste**

**Codes -- CESQG Generators = CESQ + (Form Code) + (1,2, 3, or H)**

**-- SQG and LQG Generators = 4 digit assigned wastecode +  
Form Code + Haz Class (1,2, 3,H)**

**REFER TO THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE (PAGE 19) FOR FURTHER ASSSISTANCE**

<http://www.p2pays.org/ref/03/02574.pdf>

## New Hampshire

<b>Codes NH54</b>	CYANIDATION WASTEWATER TREATMENT TAILING POND SEDIMENT FROM MINERAL METALS RECOVERY OPERATIONS
<b>NH53</b>	FILTER MEDIA FROM INDUSTRIAL PAINTING UTILIZING OIL/SOLVENT BASED PAINTS
<b>NH51</b>	PAINT RESIDUES OR SLUDGES FROM INDUSTRIAL PAINTING UTILIZING OIL/SOLVENT BASED PAINTS
<b>NH56</b>	PAINT RESIDUES OR SLUDGES FROM INDUSTRIAL PAINTING IN THE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY
<b>NH55</b>	SPENT CYANIDE BATH SOLUTIONS FROM MINERAL METALS RECOVERY OPERATIONS
<b>NH01</b>	USED OIL
<b>NH52</b>	WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM INDUSTRIAL PAINTING UTILIZING OIL/SOLVENT BASED PAINT PAINTS
<b>NH57</b>	WASTEWATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM INDUSTRIAL PAINTING IN THE MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

## Connecticut

<b>Codes</b>	<b>CR04</b>	WASTE CHEMICAL LIQUIDS
	<b>CR05</b>	WASTE CHEMICAL SOLIDS
	<b>CR01</b>	WASTE PCBS (>50PPM)
	<b>CR03</b>	WASTE WATER SOLUBLE OIL
	<b>CR02</b>	WASTE OIL (NOT MISCIBLE IN WATER, INCLUDING, CRUDE OIL, FUEL OIL, LUBRICATING OIL, KEROSENE, DIESEL FUEL, MOTOR, NON-HALOGENATED OIL, AND OILS RECOVERED FROM OIL SEPARATES, OIL SPILLS OR TANK BOTTOMS).

## Missouri

<b>Codes</b>	<b>M008</b>	CAPACITORS WITH PCBS
	<b>M004</b>	DIELECTRIC FLUID >500 PPM PCBS
	<b>M001</b>	MINERAL OIL DIELECTRIC FLUID >50 PPM PCBS <500 PPM PCBS
	<b>M011</b>	OTHER PCB MATERIAL
	<b>M012</b>	OTHER PCB UNITS
	<b>M003</b>	PCB CONTAMINATED ELECTIC EQUIPMENT THAT HAS BEEN DRAINED
	<b>M002</b>	PCB CONTAMINATED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT W/DIELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
	<b>M010</b>	PCB CONTAMINATED SOLVEN
	<b>M006</b>	PCB TRANSFORMERS THAT HAVE BEEN DRAINED
	<b>M007</b>	PCB TRANSFORMERS THAT HAVE BEEN FLUSHED W/ SOLVENT
	<b>M005</b>	PCB TRANSFORMERS W/DIELECTRIC FLUID
	<b>M009</b>	SOIL, SLUDGES, SOLIDS, DREDGE MATERIALS ETC W/ PCBS
	<b>D098</b>	WASTE OIL

## Rhode Island

<b>Codes</b>	<b>R004</b>	CORROSIVE WASTE
	<b>R006</b>	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS WASTE
	<b>R003</b>	FLAMMABLE WASTE
	<b>R010</b>	OIL
	<b>R007</b>	PCB'S OR PCB CONTAMINATED MATERIAL
	<b>R002</b>	REACTIVE WASTE
	<b>R005</b>	SPECIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE
	<b>R001</b>	TOXIC WASTE

## New York

<b>Codes</b>	<b>B001</b>	<b>PCB Oil (concentrated) from transformers, capacitors, etc.</b> <b>Petroleum oil or other liquid containing 50 ppm or greater of PCB's. This includes oil from other electrical equipment whose PCB concentration is unknown, except for circuit breakers, reclosers and cable.</b>
	<b>B002</b>	<b>Petroleum oil or other liquid containing 500 ppm or greater of PCB's.</b>
	<b>B003</b>	<b>PCB articles containing 50 ppm or greater of PCB's, but less than 500 ppm PCB's, excluding small capacitors. This includes oil-filled electrical equipment whose PCB concentration is unknown, except for circuit breakers, reclosers and cable.</b>
	<b>B004</b>	<b>PCB articles, other than transformers, that contain 500 ppm or greater of PCB's, excluding small capacitors.</b>
	<b>B005</b>	<b>PCB transformers. "PCB transformers" means any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCB or greater.</b>
	<b>B006</b>	<b>Other PCB wastes including contaminated soil, solids, sludges, clothing, rags and dredge material.</b>
	<b>B007</b>	





## Definition of Used Oil

Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

So in order for a material to meet the definition of used oil, the material must meet ALL THREE of the criteria listed:

Origin – must be derived from crude or synthetic oil

Use – Must have been used as a lubricant, coolant, noncontact heat transfer fluid, hydraulic fluid, buoyant or other similar purpose; AND

Contamination – Must be contaminated with physical impurities and/or chemical impurities as a result of use

The Used Oil Management Standards (40 CFR 279) presume that used oil is recyclable. This presumption applies regardless of whether the use oil exhibits a characteristic at the point of generation.

**270.10(a) ...“apply to used oil, and to materials identified in this section as being subject to regulation as used oil, whether or not the used oil or material exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subpart C 261....”**

### **What does that mean to the generator?**

If the material meets the definition of used oil and can be recycled, no characteristic determination is required, but all parties must comply with part 279 standards. Remember this applies to oil “as generated”. Burning for energy recovery is recycling.

The Used Oil Management Standards also allow materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil to be managed as used oil. Examples can include mop water containing used oil, or absorbent containing used oil.

### **Used Oil Mixed with Hazardous Waste**

Used oil mixed with hazardous waste will be managed by HCC in containers only. The Used Oil Management Standards may OR may not apply if the used oil has been mixed with hazardous waste. These situations must be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine if the material meets the definition of used oil.